

TABLE 2.—*Relationship of degree of shock and average blood loss in 67 patients with all types of wounds*

| Degree of shock | Clinical observations | | | | | | | Average blood loss (corrected values in round numbers, in percentage of normal) | |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------|---|---|----------------------|
| | Blood pressure (approximate) | Pulse quality | Skin temperature | Skin color | Skin circulation (response to pressure, blanching) | Thirst | Mental state | Blood volume | Hemoglobin |
| None ----- | Normal ----- | Normal ----- | Normal ----- | Normal ----- | Normal ----- | Normal ----- | Clear and distressed ----- | <i>Percent</i> 14 | <i>Percent</i> 20 |
| Slight ----- | Decreased 20 percent or less. | -----do----- | Cool ----- | Pale ----- | Definite slowing | -----do----- | -----do----- | 21 | 30 |
| Moderate ----- | Decreased 20 to 40 percent. | Definite decrease in volume. | -----do----- | -----do----- | -----do----- | Definite ----- | Clear and some apathy unless stimulated. | 34 | 46 |
| Severe ----- | Decreased 40 percent to nonrecordable. | Weak to imperceptible. | Cold ----- | Ashen to cyanotic (mottling). | Very sluggish ----- | Severe ----- | Apathetic to comatose; little distress except thirst. | 46 | 55 |

Source: Medical Department, United States Army, Surgery in World War II. The Physiologic Effects of Wounds. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1952, pp. 28, 56.